

Exiles including arrive in Washington, DC and call on US Department of Justice and seek interview with President McKinley; no conference with president is given

Black Coroner David Jacobs holds inquest – verdict: death by gunshot wounds inflicted by persons unknown

### **13 November**

The Reverend Peyton H. Hoge of the First Presbyterian Church said, "We have taken a city"; black sermons in churches preach accommodation of white demands although a black woman writes President McKinley that blacks dare not go to church that day

### **14 November**

Visiting troops march to depot to strains of "Dixie" cheered by crowd; Della V. Johnson (black) of Wilmington writes President McKinley asking for help in the face of constitutional wrongs

### **15 November**

Letter from anonymous woman of Wilmington to President McKinley asking for help

Black national leaders protest, and blacks in urban cities hold mass meetings and rallies in protest (Washington, DC; Asbury Park and Elizabeth, NJ; Mount Vernon, NY; Pittsburgh, PA; Chicago and Saint Louis, IL; Cincinnati, OH; Denver, CO); National Anti-Mob and Lynch Law Association asks for investigation by Republican Party

### **26 November**

*Collier's Weekly* runs front-page editorial on Wilmington, "The North Carolina Race War, by Alfred M. Waddell" actually written by Charles Francis Bourke

### **3 December 1898**

U.S. Attorney General John Griggs continues investigation

### **25 December 1898**

R. H. Bunting and John R. Melton send letter to President McKinley

### **10 March 1899**

Municipal election held and legitimized Waddell's administration

### **1900 –**

Racial violence, disenfranchisement of black voters, lynchings increase across South, Jim Crow era in place